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R E M A R K S

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The LETTER *to the* AUTHOR

OF THE

STATE-MEMORIAL

R. England

TO THE AUTHOR



THE

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REMARKS

ON THE

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LONDON: Printed in the Year 1706.

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LONDON: Printed in the Year 1766.

REMARKS, &c.

SUCH was the Strength of a Strugling Party in this Nation, that it cannot be expected they should go off of the Stage of Action without making various Efforts, to retrieve their Expiring Interest.

And 'tis a peculiar Happiness to the present Establish't Peace of this Government, to see the Opposers of the Publick Good, thus brought to the last Extremities.

Envy, (like the dying Pangs of a strong Man) is known by its particular Efforts; the Convulsions Expiring Nature falls into, when the fatal Parting is in view, are so particular, that you may know the approaching Separation is near, by the proper Symptoms of Death upon the Patient.

Thus the Struggles of the Party, in this Kingdom, have manifest Tokens and Symptoms upon them of the approaching Death of their Cause; They are descended to Railing, instead of Argument; to Prevarications in Fact, to reproaching Vertue, to defaming Merit, to searching for Crimes, and accusing the Innocent, to Suggestion, Surmise, Mis-construction, pretended Fore-bodings, prophesying Evil Tidings, canting Exclamations, and all the little and low Steps that have the least Prospect, tho' not of Bettering their own Cause, yet of Dividing, Blackening, and Throwing Dirt upon those whose Vertues they hate, because they envy their Glory.

Time was, this Party made Attempts that had some Air of Vigour, and of which there was some reason to be Apprehensive; and in such Cases the Nation was really, and indeed, justly allarm'd at them, and took Care with Needful Caution, to prevent their Mischievous Designs; and tho' they were indeed treated like Children, or Mad-men, *for whom we retain a Respect, tho' they would mischief us,* and their Hands were only tyed from

from Harm, without giving them the Personal Mortifications they had deserv'd; yet it was thought likewise proper to remove them from all Power of doing Ill, by taking the edg'd Tools and wicked Weapons out of their Hands, such as Legislation, Ministry, Commands, Commissions, Trusts, Sallaries, disposal of Offices, and the like.

While they had these Things in their Hands, the Lunacy of their Heads made them Dangerous People; and it was too much in their Power, to make Experiments, rack Persecution Laws, betray Councils, disappoint Expeditions, retard Preparations, erect Parties, influence Governours, infringe Liberties, invade Properties, and a thousand other things peculiar to the Principle of their Party, to Divide this Nation, Expose us to fatal Dissentions at Home, and at last deliver us up to Potent Enemies Abroad.

But now the Power of doing these Mischiefs is taken from them, and they are remov'd at a due Distance from Action, the Nation has a double Satisfaction; one, to see 'tis out of their Power to Effect those publick and fatal Disorders they had in their Design; and the other, to see them discover plainly what was in their very Nature, and what they would have Executed by the weak Self-destroying Efforts of an Impotent Ungovern'd Rage.

Now, like the Dog that bites the Stone, because he cannot reach the Hand that throws it, they act all the most weak, foolish, and absurd Parts, that Distraction and Desperation can Dictate.

I could enumerate abundance of these Unaccountable Expressions of the present Frenzy of the Party, such as High-Church Memorials, Inflammation-Sermons, Coffee-house-Declamations, Noble P---r's Speeches, H--- of C--- Tower-Excursions, and the like: All which, were I to discuss the Particulars, I would freely appeal to the Gentlemen themselves, whether they have not sensibly sunk their own Cause, weaken'd the very Opinions of their own Admirers, discourag'd their Friends, driven Numbers of wavering Auxiliar Converts from them, and by Consequence, confirm'd the present Establishment of Party-Peace in the Nation, at the Expence of all their Hopes, Prospects, and Expectations.

And

And as a further Demonstration of the sensible Decay of the Numbers, Interests, and Hopes of the Party, we find them now descend yet lower; and cloathing themselves in various Shapes, they stoop to act in Masquerade, and Counterfeit that Honesty they would Overthrow; and even in this, they have the Happiness to make such miserable Chasms and Spaces in their Scenes, that the Design lies Naked to Common View, and he must be unaccountably blind, that cannot see through the thin Covering of this foolish, and most ridiculous Disguise.

But because there were some People who could not understand *the Shortest Way with the Dissenters*, and whose Judgments are too often hood-wink't with light Outsides, that (like the Old Woman, *That could see the Needle, but could not see the Barn*) overlook Things at Hand, and see Things Remote: The Author of this, hopes they will not take it amiss, if he attempts to Expose the Nudities of the present Undertakings, and tell the World who they are, and with what Design, that amuse the Age with false Lights, the *Igni fatui*, of Abortive Envy, and Defeated Malice.

If pursuing this Design, brings me to consider more particularly some Persons and Things which too justly merit their Place among the Disturbers of the Nation's Peace, let such as think themselves touch'd, blame their own Guilt. I shall avoid Personal Reflections as much as possible; but Truth being the only Thing capable of Effecting this Necessary Undertaking, it must be spoken out; and if its Plainness affects any Body, the reason of it will be found among themselves.

It would be endless to enter upon the many little Steps, taken by those I am talking of, to raise Dust in the Eyes of the People, against their Benefactors; I shall therefore fix my Discourse upon a late Extraordinary Pamphlet, Entitled, *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of England*.

To usher this Book into the World, it was necessary to find such a Thing, of which *Hudibras* gives a very significant Description.

----- a Tool
Which Wise Men work with, call'd a F---.

To find out this, requir'd some Art; for to have brought one of their own Party upon the Stage, had been only calling a Spade, a Spade, and been Memorial the *second*, the same Thing over again; but it was necessary, the Man should not only talk like a Whig, but *be a Whig*, at least one that had past for such, and whose Disguise was not yet thrown off.

This was absolutely necessary, that the Dissenters might be effectually cheated, amus'd, and wheedl'd, to fall in with the Thing, give it their good Word; and, as some Men are always to be found that love Calumny, should give a better Reception to it in the World.

To forward this, it was industriously spread abroad, that it was wrote by a Dissenter; the Book was secretly handed about among some of our unhappily, and too ignorantly prejudic'd Friends, and the Delusion spread a great way.

At last it came out, and appeared to be wrote by a Clergyman of the Ch. of *England*, and as such I am to consider it.

The Book (*to give a short Description of it*) is *Another Shortest Way with the Dissenters*; a Papist set up for a Patriot, a Devil in the Disguise of a Whig, a High-Church-man Masqueraded into a *Williamite*; and the Cloven Foot appears so Naked, that he cannot tax me with want of Charity in my Opinion; for who can resist Demonstration?

I allow, in some parts of it, the Colours are lively enough, and some, even of the Wiser, may be deceiv'd; and I shall not be wanting to do him Justice.

There was a Book wrote some Months since, Entituled, *A Memorial of the State of England, in answer to the Memorial of the Church*. I shall not trouble this Tract with my Opinion of its Performance; I believe it was honestly meant; if it had a soft Place in it, or any imperfect, or ill-manag'd Part, 'twas under that Head, where he takes upon him, to defend the present Ministry, by making Reflections on some Gentlemen that Manag'd in King *William's* Time.

That this gives the Author of this Pamphlet a good Handle, and some Advantage, I am very free to own; but whether he makes a just Use of it, will come under the Cognizance of the Ensuing Sheets.

Without doubt, this Mistake of the Author of *The State-Memorial*, put it into our Author's Head, to Personate the Whig, and make a Scheme, which without question in its first Prospect, pleas'd the Contriver very well; for on the foot of this Project, he fancies he has bid fair for a Three-fold Division.

1. To divide the present Ministry from the last, and break the good Correspondance between the Gentlemen Managing under King *William*, and those to whom Her Majesty has committed the publick Affairs; as if acting from the same General Principles of publick Good, they must differ, because the Persons and Circumstances, under which they acted, do not exactly chime.

2. To divide the present Ministry from one another, bending the Strefs of their Forces against one part, and leaving others untouch'd, that if possible, they might seem to render one Culpable, and the other Innocent; and prompt the Innocent to separate from the Guilty, to avoid the Censure.

3. To divide between the present Ministry and the People, and fill the Nation with Jealousies and Dislike of those, who hazard their All to serve them, to fill the Nation with Reflections upon their best Endeavours, throw Dirt at their Persons, and suggest Evil Designs, even from the Best and Uprightest Proceedings in the World.

The first of these Designs, has the only proper Advantage the Author wanted, *viz.* to cover him with the pretended Vizor of a Whig; and 'tis as apparent, that all the fine soft Things he says of the Gentlemen he would be thought to defend, are meerly Ironical; at least in his Design; as 'tis certain, those Gentlemen need no Defence of their Actions from any thing, which the present Methods of the Government, or Ministry, lays upon them.

As to the Mistaken Politicks of the Author of *the State-Memorial*, I shall leave the two Authors to defend themselves as well as they can, and proceed a little to dissect the Hypocrite in this before me, and thro' his Weak Coverings, to discover what's apparently hidden under his Sheep's Cloathing.

He begins his Epistle, to the Author of *the State-Memorial*, with

with a seeming Complement, upon the first Three Parts of his Book, and tells him 'tis Unanswerable; so distinct, so solid, so close, that 'tis without Exception, &c. and yet, even in this very first Paragraph, discovers himself in one of the Keenest Satyrs of all his Book, *viz.* very Civilly calling him *Coxcomb*, that had not said one Word but what had been said before, had borrow'd all his Arguments from other People that had Treated on the same Subject; and so his whole Book, and all its Unanswerable, Unexceptionable Beauties, were not one Word to the Purpose, and left the Age not a jot the Wiser.

‘ Nor do I Esteem it the less, because the Argument is Exhausted, and thereby Discuss'd before, by several
‘ Able Hands. p. 1. l. 8.

This is all *Sarcastick*; and to say he does not Esteem it the less, is bestowing the Favour, as if he had said, *Nor, Sir, do I Esteem it the less*, tho' I ought to do so, *since you have said nothing, but what Wiser Men have said before you.*

Observe next, how he comes to discourse of Persecution, and when he would pretend to explode it; he justifies it from the very Example quoted by his Adversary, *viz.*

‘ I will not deny, but that something might reasonably have
‘ been said for Persecution of Dissenters in the Jewish Commonwealth, and among Turks and Heathens, whose
‘ main Points of Religion consisted in the *Opera operata* of
‘ External Ceremonies, and Bodily Performances, which,
‘ as to the Matter and Manner of them, were laid down
‘ and instituted in express, positive and intelligible Terms:
‘ But to talk of Persecution in a Religion which consists of
‘ Mysteries and Duties which are to be believ'd, and perform'd altogether in a mental and spiritual Manner, and
‘ which the Infliction of Corporal Punishments can in no
‘ manner influence or amend, must needs be the most monstrous and absurd Conceit that ever enter'd into the
‘ Minds of such, who have the Privilege of Thinking.

Now 'tis apparent, that the Persecution of Dissenters here pretended to be argued against, is not for that part of Religion which consists of *Mysteries and Duties, which are to be believ'd* and

and perform'd altogether in a mental and spiritual Manner, p. 1. But for those Things which, as he says, consist in the *opera operata* of External Ceremonies, and Bodily Performances, *ibid.* and for these, he owns it proper to persecute: So that this is fairly an Attempt, under the Colour of Exploding Persecution in general, to justify it in particular; and to me, seems a plain Insinuation, that it is Lawful to Persecute Dissenters, who differ about the *opera operata* of External Ceremonies, but not the Papists, who differ in Mysteries and Duties, to be perform'd in a mental and spiritual Manner.

I should be very loth to be tax'd here with a Breach of Charity, in charging this seeming Whig, with Advocating for the Papists; but I hope the following Particulars will clear me of that Scandal; wherein I think it will appear, without Possibility of Dispute, That either this Author is a *Papist* in his Heart, or one of those Exceeding Charitable Church-men, who have lately taken up that very Modern Christian Principle, That *they had rather be Papists, than Dissenters*; or if not, he sincerely Advocates for the Papist, in order to Conceal himself as a Whig; the *Mystery* of which is wholly Mental, as he notes of Religion, and past my Understanding to unfold.

To make out this Charge, I appeal to his next Argument against Persecution; wherein, taking what he says for granted, he proves the Church of *England* ought to be persecuted by the Papists, and the Dissenters by the Church of *England*, as plain, as that two and three makes five. See p. 2. l. 7.

‘Toleration therefore is a Claim which all Christians may demand as a Natural and Common Right, unless it be those that refuse the same Justice to their Fellow-Creatures; for it is evident, that such Persons ought to be Excluded from it; as those who will not suffer others to live, forfeit the Title to their own Lives.

Now the next five Pages of the Book are wholly taken up, in proving, That both the Dissenters to the Church of *England*, and the Church of *England* to the Papists, did, when in their Power, deny Toleration to others; and what can be more Natural, than to argue from thence, that both ought to be excluded from it themselves? And which he very naturally does to

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my Hand, where he owns it his Opinion, they ought to be persecuted, even in so many Words, p. 2. l. 2, 3. *He that persecutes for Opinion, let him suffer for Opinion.*

'Tis true, the Author draws another Inference; which still, as he thinks, carries on the Mask, but too poorly to hide the former Design: His Inference is P. 2. That the whole Contention in *England* is about Places and Pensions, and that the Clamours of promoting the Interest of the Church, have had no other Ultimate Consequence these twenty Years.

Now tho' this may be partly too true in Fact, yet I cannot see how this Relative belongs to the other Antecedent, how this Conclusion can be drawn from the other Premises; which, to my Apprehension, are as remote as *Mahomet* and *Jupiter*.

But the other Argument, I think, stands fairly prov'd in his Book, and of which I draw this short Abstract from his own Words.

Those Persons who refuse Toleration to others, ought to be Excluded from it themselves. Letter, p. 2. l. 9.

But the Dissenters, when uppermost, prov'd most Furious in their Persecutions, and would Exercise the same, or worse Cruelties, &c. Letter, p. 3. l. 10, 17, 21.

But the C. of E. in the Days of Ed. 6. burnt an Anabaptist, Heretick, and Cranmer press'd the King to Sign the Warrant. p. 5. l. 21.

Ergo, *Neither the Dissenter, nor the Church of England deserve, but ought to be Excluded from Toleration.*

If this be not fair arguing from the Premises here laid down, I am content to submit, and when fairly refuted, will ask Pardon.

On the other Hand, *if it be*, I refer the Principles of my Antagonist, who pretends himself a *Whig*, to the Judgment of every Impartial Reader.

His *Reflections* all along, upon the Church of *England*, and upon Arch-bishop *Cranmer's* Constancy, which he says, was quite different at his Death, from that of a *Socinian*, that was also burnt in *K. Edward's* Days, farther explain the Man; and it cannot but raise the Wonder of any Man, to see a Man cloath'd with the Office and Honour of a Ch. of *England* Minister, first defend

defend the Papists, then call the *Socinian* a good Christian, then plead for Persecuting the Dissenter, and at last expose the Nakedness of the C. of *England* it self, and upbraid that very Church *He is a Minister of*, with burning an Anabaptist immediately after she was her self deliver'd from the Fire and Faggot of Popish Persecution; a Thing, however true and justly to be censur'd, he should have been one of the last Men to have brought to Remembrance; and no History, but the *Roman* Account of that Day, ever reflected upon the Conduct of that Blessed Martyr in his last Moments; the burning of his right Hand, in Detestation of his sinful Compliance with them, being never disputed, no, not by his Enemies.

I could give another Demonstration of the Principle of this Author, from a farther Excursion of his *meer Self*, p. 5. l. 6, 7, 8; where, *the Essay at Catholick Communion*, a Book lately wrote by a known Papist, is plainly Reviv'd, and a Toleration of Popery demanded as a piece of Justice of the Dissenters, being the same Thing lately recommended to the Dissenters by Mr. Toland, as follows.

And I think, at this time, it would tend very much to their Honour, as well as Benefit (Speaking to the Dissenters) to approve of an Universal Toleration of all manner of Opinions that are meerly religious, and respect Conscience only.

I think I have said enough to unmask our Author as to his Religion. I shall proceed now, to examine his Politicks; and I think, he will discover himself more plainly here than before.

I am not very much concern'd to debate, whether the Author of the *State Memorial* has given him the Advantage he pretends to, or no, in his Partiality, with respect to the Ministry of the late Reign, and the present Ministry of this.

Any Body would be glad to know, who he means, when he turns the Tables, and says, p. 8. l. 16. That *those Gentlemen gain'd a great deal of Honour for their Endeavours, to preserve to us the Protestant Religion, together with our Rights and Liberties, entire; when others, who have succeeded them in the same Posts, have done all that lay in their Power, to root up the very Foundation of Property and true Religion.*

If he means the present Ministry, he cannot be right, because these did not immediately succeed those he is talking of;

if he means the last, let them answer it that think themselves concern'd.

'Tis plain he means one of them, by the next Words, *viz.*

I would not be thought to detract from the good Qualifications of any, whom Her Majesty has thought fit to Employ in the Administration of Affairs.

I omit interrupting him in his *Panegyrick upon the Reign and Ministry of King William*; tho' his Design of Embroiling the Gentlemen of that Time, with those of this Reign, which he treats with the Scandalous Term of *Conspirators*, p. 11. a Calumny not worth enquiring into, is very Conspicuous.

Nor shall I examine here, the already Thorowly-debated Point of Disbanding the Army; neither is it material, since 'tis very possible, that two Persons may act in differing Measures from the same honest Principle of the Publick Good.

But all these Instances, 'tis plain, are reviv'd, not so much to defend the Ministry of those Gentlemen, whose Actions need none of his Oratory to defend them, as to render odious the present Ministry, upon whom he all along pretends to thro' the Burthen of every Disappointment in the last Reign, frequently treats them as Traytors to the Publick, and *Conspiring against the Welfare and Happiness of their Country*, p. 10. l. 22. p. 12. l. 30.

And I cannot but observe here, that in the last of these recited Places, he brings a most Notable Proof of these Gentlemen that are now in the Ministry, conspiring against the Safety of the Common-wealth in the last, *viz.* That these Gentlemen brought in the Bill, for *Regulating Tryals in Cases of Treason*.

The weighty Reason he gives for this Charge, is very Remarkable, *viz.* They hop'd they might carry on their Contrivances and Machinations with greater Success and Security.

Now, certainly these were the first Men, who, resolving to be Traytors, promoted Laws to procure fair Tryals; Men of Guilt seldom move, to have the Proceedings against them Regulated; and that this Occult Project was true, is very uncertain, and the Suggestion very presumptive, as it is really very improbable.

A Judgment of Common Charity would rather conclude that a Care of Posterity, least being sworn into Plots they were innocent of, they should be hurry'd out of their Lives upon slight Evidence, Innuendoes, and suggested Crimes, mov'd their proposing such a Law; and the Proof, that none of these Conspirators, as he vilely calls them, have ever since had occasion of those Laws, ought, one would think, to have guarded their Reputation from such a scandalous *Innuendo*.

Nor is this Author less *Sarcastick*, even upon the Gentlemen he would defend, and thereby plainly shows, how all along he mingles the Gall with the Liquid; when applauding their opposing this Law, he tells us, *p. 23*, it was *their Zeal for the Safety of the King*; as if those Gentlemen, or the King Himself either, drove at the Royal Safety, by the little Illegal Practices of the Law, by which so many had been hurry'd out of the World, in the former Reigns, and were afraid to give Criminals Fair and Regulated Tryals for their Lives.

Thus, first, he Charges Honest Gentlemen, opposing a good Law, with design to preserve the King, and these Gentlemen, bringing in this Good Law, with design to betray him.

The Malice of this is so gross, and the Covering so thin, that, I think, I need say no more to Expose it; and the Breach he would fain make here, can never take Effect, because all Men know, that Law did take Effect; the King was not betray'd by it; Traytors and Assassins were brought to condign Punishment by Fair and Legal Process; and, without doubt, Treason will be as well punish'd by fair Proceedings, as by Tricks and Advantages of Law, since we always find those Advantages us'd more against Innocent Men, than Guilty.

Fair Proof lies hardest upon Men of Guilt; 'tis when Evil Governments have a Mind to hook Men into Snares, that they frame Points, make Constructive Judgments, and hurry Men out of the World by Imperfect Methods.

Such as these, neither the King, nor that Ministry, could be capable of desiring; it was below His Majesty to desire it; they were some of the very Tyrannies he came hither to Abolish; and no Man, Acting under His Majesty, could be supposed to have such Designs.

But 'tis still more Ridiculous, that Men should push at Laws, for fair, legal, and unbyas'd Justice, that expected to Merit, being brought upon the Stage of that Justice.

But such are the Shifts and Difficulties, thro' which our Author must bring his Charge against the present Ministry; and such wretched Arguments he is driven to, to prove these Gentlemen Conspirators; because when they were to be taken, they desir'd to be try'd fairly, it seem'd rather to be, that they apprehended they should be, one time or other, thus barbarously us'd; and therefore resolv'd to proceed so, that when-ever it happen'd, they might have fair Play for their Lives.

From this he goes on to the Case of the Gentlemen, who still suffer under the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which I cannot but understand, to be meant as a Satyr upon the King, and upon the Management of that Time: At the same time that he is pretending to defend it, if he would have it be otherwise understood, what need of his repeating, that it was never done before, but in favour to the King.

As if he had said, that suspending of the Law was done in favour of so extraordinary a Person as King *William*. In what was King *William* extraordinary as to this Case, but in this that he declar'd against Dispensing Power, which was afterwards practis'd the first time upon his particular account.

Now had this Gentleman gone on to tell us on whose account, and at whose motion this Suspension was continued, even after the King who was that only Person concern'd was dead, he might have clear'd up the matter and shown us some People that were willing to preserve the Example, who can never be reproach'd with too much respect for King *William*.

The suspending this Law therefore out of a tender regard to the Safety of this Prince, must be a Banter, since 'tis suspended still, and the Persons kept confin'd to this day, how justly I will not determine, tho' that Prince has been dead so many Years.

I shall trace him no farther thro' these Parts, in which he keeps up the Panegyrick in Masquerade; I freely joyn with him in Recording the Memory of those Gentlemen, whose peculiar Glory it is, that they are so true to the General

neral Good of their Native Country, and so satisfied of its being honestly and earnestly pursu'd by the present Ministry, that they openly concur in, Approve of, and Defend the present Management; *and thereby prove*, that there is something else in some Peoples Designs, than barely striving to get into Places.

From these Matters our Author descends to the Stage of Publick Action, where you have him entirely discover'd, and the Mask thrown off, the whole Design appears naked, and he shews himself one of the New-modell'd Party, who are Erecting a third Sort of Division in *England* as we saw lately in *Poland*.

The Queen has made Use of but two Sorts of Men in the Administration, and this New Party pretends to like none of them; and to bring their Designs to a Head, the Foundation is laid in Defamations, Decrying the best Actions and Branding the best Endeavours to serve our Country, and these rallied together are all thrown upon the present Ministry.

All Men that have their Eyes in their Heads, see plainly the present Design is to run upon the Ministry with Clamour and Raillery, to throw Dirt at them and their Actions by all possible Methods of Rudeness and Indecency, Pamphlets, Speeches and Opprobrious Terms, and the Author of this has made, *I think*, the Tenth Essay that Way, I mean in Publick; and I think, I need not go back to Speeches, Vindication of Speeches, Memorials, Sermons, and the various Subsequent Libells of the last three Months to enumerate the rest.

But for the present Gentleman he has indeed by a peculiar Method of his own, thrown off the Vail of good Language from his Stile, and falls upon them with an unrestrain'd Fury, his Arguments are all Positives, and the Construction, Meer Calling Rogue and Rascal without any tolerable Colour either of Reason or Argument.

And first he begins, P. 17. with the Queen, he tells you, *He has some Reason to hope the War may terminate to our Honour*; and he is the more encourag'd to think so, because

Her

Her Majesty in Her Gracious and Glorious Speech has in a Manner assur'd us, &c.

I am not willing to strain any Man's Meaning, and condemn him for thinking, but all People ought to have Sense enough to see when they are banter'd; as to his Epithet of *Glorious* to a Speech, I shall say little to it, but tell you a Story; I have heard of a Brave Honest Fisherman of *Pool* who when for more Courage than Brains, he was advanc'd, to the Command of a Man of War, saluted the Admiral always with the Title of Your *Honour* and *Glory*; Now he that concludes any Thing from hence, but that either the Admiral was banter'd, or the Captain a Blockhead, must see further into it than I; and the poor Captain was call'd *Honour* and *Glory* for it as long as he liv'd: 'Tis plain we must not call our Author Blockhead: what follows is as plain, when he tells us of a *Glorious Speech*, I think, I understand him right, and he wou'd have it pass for a *Glorious Banter*; as to the *Manners of it* I leave that to the Author: The Words following add something to the Justice of this Opinion here, *The Queen has in a Manner assur'd us* (says he, P, 17.) or after a Fashion. ——— Now if we wou'd examine *Her Majesty's Speech*, I think 'tis plain the Reasons are laid down, why the Queen thought the Prospect laid before Her People hopeful and promising; and therefore to say *It was Assuring them IN A MANNER*, can be nothing but putting a Jest upon the Queen, which I leave him to defend by himself.

In this Paragraph every Line is mixt with these *Sarcasms*, under a pretended *Irony* of Expression, and therefore, I have thought it proper to transcribe it here as the True Picture of its Author.

I have some Reason to hope, but much more to wish that the Present War may in a short Time terminate to our Honour and Happiness. And I am the more encouraged to think so, because Her Majesty in Her Gracious and GLORIOUS Speech, has IN A MANNER assured us of the good Posture of our Affairs, and that we shall act vigorously in all Places upon the Offensive the next Campaign. Besides the

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Consideration of our Publick Money's being well husbanded, and dispos'd of to the best Advantage, together with the known Courage and Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, which was shewn in that Memorable Victory obtained against the French at Blenheim, will not suffer me to give an Entire Credit to those invidious Reports which are spread about the Town, to the great Disparagement of our Ministry, by some discontented, tho' well-affected Friends to the Government. And yet at the same Time, I must say, that if I knew well how to answer them, I should not be so uneasy to hear them.

Here you have a very brief Acknowledgment of my Lord Treasurer's Just Prudence and Punctual Discharge, to which we have nothing subjoin'd; it being, *First*, true, that the worst Enemies of that Great Man cannot suggest any thing against it, and so *they cannot make the Dirt stick there*: And *Secondly*, Because 'tis the full Design here if possible, to suppose a Division between those accus'd and those acquitted in the Ministry.

The Duke of *Marlborough* is next brought in with an Encomium on his Courage and Conduct, but least we should not see *the Ghost thro' this Winding Sheet*, 'tis left open in the very Front, the Courage and Conduct of the Duke is confin'd to the Action of *Blenheim*.

And shall I enquire of this Gentleman some Particulars here; Was the Courage and Conduct of that Glorious Prince *nowhere shewn* but at *Blenheim*? Had this Author said, *more particularly shewn at the Battle of Blenheim*, he might have been excus'd; but 'tis plain, this is spoken with an Emphasis at the same time, detracting from the Merit of his former, and other Actions.

Without doubt, the Antecedents to that Glorious Relative, had as much, of both the Courage and Conduct of the Duke in them, as the Action it self; the first concerting that prodigious March, the amusing the *French* with the Uncertainty, where the Storm would fall, and so preventing their quitting the Country about *Landau*, to Reinforce the *Marschall Tallard*, lest a suddain Countermarch should snatch that Valuable Conquest from them, and open a Door to insult the very Frontiers of *France*.

After this, the Celerity of the March, the Influencing the *German* Affairs to a Promptness unusual in those Princes, the Passing by the Strong Encampment of the *French* and *Bavarians*, and Falling in upon the Impracticable Post of *Schellenberg*, a Place that had been 14 Several Times Assaulted in vain, and never was carry'd, but by that Invincible Original of Fighting *Gustavus Adolphus*; to whose Character, no Man in *Germany* ever came nearer, than this Second, both in Courage and Success; and I make no Difficulty to say, That the Attack at *Schellenberg*, as it first gave the Enemy a Taste of what they were to Expect, as it was an Attack upon the Flower of their Troops, and in an Impregnable Post of Advantage, the Courage and Conduct of the Duke was more Conspicuous in that Action, than in the Fight at *Blenhiem*, tho' the Consequence and Glory of the last reach'd farther; for Actions are not always Truly Great in their Consequences, that are so in their Management.

From this Instance, I crave leave, previous to this Author's Clamour, to ask, Whether the General Conduct of the War, (let particular Actions speak for themselves) does not Confirm the Conduct, and consequently the Glory of the Duke of *Marlborough*, beyond all the little Reproaches of Cavilling and Detracting Men, who Envy and Malign the Honours, the whole World pays to his Merit?

To explain what I mean by this, I desire all considering People to examine, how the State of the War appears? How the whole Form of its Management has receiv'd a General Turn in *Europe*, by the Conduct of this One Man we would defame?

King *William's* Glory no Man will dispute, and even his Enemies acknowledge; yet almost all his Reign, even back to the first of these Wars *France* gave Measures to all *Europe*.

The Business of the Generals was to keep their Eyes upon the Motions of the *French*, the Secrecy and Celerity of their Actions were the just Subject of our Watchfulness and Admiration, and you were to be strong or weak here or there, as they were expected to make their Efforts; the Confederates follow'd, but *France* always led. Was

Was the Seat of the War to be in *Ireland*? It was because the *French* Forces were sent thither, and King *James's* Army there before you. Did you raise Forces under Young *Scombergh*, and bring a *German* Army into *Italy*? It was not to carry the War into *Italy*, but because the King of *France* was there before you.

In the beginning of this War, he seiz'd every Appendice of the *Spanish* Monarchy; you were oblig'd to follow him, not lead him every where; even in *Italy*, tho' the *Germans* had not the 4th Part of the Way to March, they found the *French* upon the Banks of the *Adige*, and possess'd of the Strong Pass at *Roveredo* before them; and had the *Germans* been Commanded by any Man but Prince *Eugene* (whom no Difficulty could resist) perhaps they had never got into *Italy* at all.

The King, who was as good a Judge of the Men, fit to carry on the War, as of the War it self, recommended this General, and gave him that Character which his Grace has Effectually made good; And now, let any Man but view the Face of the War, in the Management of this General.

You are no more concern'd, to enquire what Steps the *French* take; but you have turn'd the Tables, and they take their Measures from you; you are not to examine into their Councils, or follow their Motions, BUT THEY YOURS; the Secrecy or Celerity of their Motions, does not now alarm you so much as it us'd to do; for they are oblig'd now to wait as you us'd to do, to see where the Gathering Clouds of their Enemies will break.

The Effects of this are plain; you have divided their Forces in so many Parts, they cannot get into the Field before you, and secure their Summer's Work before-hand; and so cut you out the Labour of a Campaign, before you get into the Field; but you lead them into the Field, as well as tell them, where it shall be; you are there before them, and they follow you to Action, not knowing where to begin. The Advantages of this Turn of Affairs, are too many for any Man that is not wilfully blind, not to see them.

This gave you the Victory at *Blenheim*, while the *French* Army

Army on the Upper Rhine, could neither Oppose, nor Divert you, nor durst go into *Bavaria* before you; this gave you the Rich Plunder of *Port St. Mary*, the *Vigo Fleet*, the Town of *Gibraltar*, and the Conquests of *Catalonia*, while your Enemies, not knowing where the Storm would fall, are put to the Trouble now, not to lead, but follow; and to the Discouragement, not of defending, but regaining Conquests.

Where-ever you turn, they are oblig'd to come after; when they March to the *Moselle*, they are call'd back into *Brabant*; to Day they are Insulting *Leige*; to Morrow cannot Defend their Lines; your Conquests in *Alsace* summon 'em to the Upper Rhine, from thence to *Roussillon*.

If they March from *Portugal* to *Aragon*, they are call'd away to *Valentia*; fresh Invasions summons 'em back to *Andalusia*, and the Frontiers of *Portugal*. And thus you harra'ss 'em with various Scenes of Action, that formerly made the Seat of War, where they pleas'd to be the Aggressors.

Now you carry the War into their own Country, which they always (till now) carry'd on in yours; they expect you on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and find you in *Catalonia*; and they must Traverse whole *Spain*, to wait for you on the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Aragon*.

They expect to sit down before *Turin*, but are summon'd back to the Frontiers of *Milan*, to Fight the Troops this Great and Politick General concerted last Year in the Court of *Berlin*.

And to whom is this Turn of Affairs owing? Who is the Helm of the War? Who conceits in the Congress of Great Designs, all the Invasions and Attacks upon the Enemy, and the Places and Seasons of Action? Who negotiates in Winter, the Operations of the Summer? Who is the Man that has remov'd the Difficulty at the Courts of *Berlin* and *Dusseldorp*, which obstructed the March of Succours to *Italy*? That reconciles the Clashing Interests of Princes, and conquers the Scruples and Difficulties of Jarring Courts, that brings them to wave Niceties, and abate Ceremonies for the Publick Good, spurs on the sleeping Princes to Action, and prevents their being doz'd with the Golden Opiums of *France*? Let

Let us look back to the Frontiers ; Has there been no Conduct in the Conquests of *Spanish Guelderland*, the Province of *Limbourg*, and the Principality of *Leige*? Why did not the Superior *French* bring you back from the *Danube*, to defend *Mae-stricht* that Year, as he did from the *Moselle* this Year, to save the Cittadel of *Leige*?

Must all these Things be laid asleep in the Grave of Envy, and the Conduct of a Man that *England* retrieves her Honour by, be blacken'd by Suggestions and Surmises? who will ever venture to serve a Nation that would thus requite his Hazards, and attempt to blacken his Conduct amidst Universal Successes?

I come next to examine the Little and Forg'd Allegations that are set as a Balance against a most Rising Glory, and that some People think, are sufficient to justify their being ungrateful to the Deliverers of their Country; and here let us see with what Industry Trifles are magnify'd; and Defect of Substance, supply'd with Forgery, Surmise and unfair Suggestion: To such Exigence, was the Author of this Calumny reduc'd, that he makes no Scruple to intrench upon his own Morals, and supply his Design with Slander and Falshood?

I am sorry a Man of his Cloath should forget, that *Truth is a Moral Vertue*, which no honest Man can forsake, and all Men of Honour think themselves bound to act by; and that when he advanc'd what is so obvious to every Man's Understanding, he could not but expect to be answer'd to his Disadvantage; and that the Project being detected, would infallibly fix such a Scandal on his Sincerity, that no Man who regarded his Character, could be easy under.

The first Thing this Man of Politicks goes upon, is to Reproach a Noble Peer, in his Speech in the House of Lords, which he calls an *Anniversary*, with ignorantly laying the Blame of our Miscarriage last Year on our Confederates, which this Gentleman will remove from them, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

As to his Quotation of my Lord *H-----shams*, I leave him to his Lordship's Resentments; but his fixing the Matter on the Duke, is infinitely absurd; as will appear in the Particulars following.

1st. He reckons up a Great Number of Misfortunes that happen'd last Year to the Confederates. As,

That the French, who were broken, and distracted in their Measures, have thereupon re-assum'd their Courage, and have had the Confidence to rally, and defy us; that the secret Designs and Negotiations the French Agents have been this Winter carrying on among the Northern Princes, and the Measures that have been concerted in those Parts to break the Confederacy, by raising Disputes and Quarrels among themselves, and so necessitating them to withdraw their Troops from the Common Service, is, as they say, owing to the same Mismanagement.

The Business of Lubec, the Differences between the States of Holland and the King of Prussia, and that Prince's Design of sending Succour to the Swede; the Insurrections in Bavaria, the Success of the Malecontents in Hungary, and the Strains and Difficulties of Prince Eugene, are all put by these People to the same Score.

2. He lays all this to the Duke's Charge, in his Retreat from the Moselle; as follows.

None of which would, or could have happen'd, if we had stuck to our first Scheme; which could not have fail'd of putting a Glorious End to the War, if we had pursued the Design Capitulat'd with our Confederates, and maintained our Post instead of that precipitate Retreat, or rather Flight from the Moselle, towards the Maese and Sambre.

And, to prove this was the Duke's particular Fault, he tells us, That the Blame laid on Prince Lewis was without Ground; That part of the German Army had actually join'd us, and the rest were marching towards us with all Convenient Expedition, and that they were never known to be earlier in the Field than at that time; That we our selves were able to have kept our Ground at least against the French Army, till the rest had come up, and that we had plentiful Magazines at Treves to supply us, which made our Desertion so much the more Unaccountable.

And all this is confirm'd, (1.) Because the Dyet of the Empire found no fault in Prince Lewis's Conduct, but immediately made him Generalissimo of all their Forces; and (2.) Because afterwards when Marshall Villars attempted the Lines at Lauterburgh, Reinforcements were sent to Count Thungen, from the Moselle.

Before

Before I go on with this Rapsody of a Charge, which he brings in as a Discourse of other Peoples, let me consider how faintly he brings himself in, opposing these Allegations; and as he that defends an Argument Ill, gives it up; let me tell this Gentleman, what he might have said to contradict these Suggestions, if they had not been of his own contriving, and how easily have confuted them.

1st. His Innumeration of the Disadvantages of the last Campaign are wrong stated, false in Fact, or maliciously strain'd, to serve the turn of Slander, for which they are; tho' very weakly calculated.

1st. It appears the *French* were not broken, and distracted in their Measures, but settl'd, ready, and sedately resolv'd what to do; and this appears, in that they never offer'd to make Detachments from the *Netherlands*, where they had fix'd their Measures: It appears they knew the *Germans* were not in a Condition to hurt them, and that on the other hand, they were in a Condition to expect the worst the Duke's Forces could do without them; of which more presently.

2^d. The Designs and Negotiations of the *French* to break the Confederacy, by raising Disputes, and obliging the Northern Princes to withdraw their Troops, are so far an Argument against, that they raise the Glory of the Duke of *Marlborough* on a double Account; First, In that, if they had conceiv'd Hopes of them from the Disappointment on the *Moselle*, the Advantage did not prove sufficient to enable them to finish those Designs: Secondly, The Conduct of the Duke, since the Campaign, to the Honour of his Wisdom, as the other is of his Courage, has not only prevented their effecting those Designs, but remov'd the very Causes of them, in dissolving all the pretended Disputes and Quarrels, and Establishing a Good Understanding among those Northern Princes, to the utter disappointing the Expectations of a Party here, who, we see, lye ready to TACK every Cross Event, to the Suggestions of Mis-conduct.

Putting the Business of *Lubeck*, the Insurrection of *Bavaria*, and the Success in *Hungary* to the same Account, are Absurdities.

dities too gross to need a Reply, and as they have all receiv'd a Cheque since, are of no Moment: The Affair of *Lubeck* happen'd upon the Mortality of a Person, which, as no Body could foresee, so the same Dispute would have follow'd whenever it had happen'd. The Insurrection of *Bavaria* was long before concerted; but if it was hasten'd by this, it was an Admirable Piece of Service, to delude them into a Precipitation of their Affairs, and to form that Revolt in *December*, when they were certain to be immediately surrounded with all the Forces of the Empire; which, if they had done in *July* before, or delay'd to the Summer following, might have unravel'd all the Chain of Successes of the preceeding Campaign, been fatal to the Confederacy, and made the Victory at *Blenheim* of no Effect to us. As to the Success of the *Hungarians* this last Campaign, I suppose the Author had not had an Account of them, and spoke by guess, he never else would have call'd Prince *Ragotsky's* being beaten at *Scibo*, and losing all his Footing in *Transylvania*, any thing like Success----but we must bear with a great deal of such incoherent Arguing, before we have done with a General Detractor from Universal Merit----

As to the Differences between the King of *Prussia*, and the *States of Holland*, and that King sending Troops to assist the *Swede*, they appear meer *Chimera's*, coin'd at *Sutton*, forg'd in a distemper'd Head, full of a New Party-Frenzy, which serve only as Embellishments to eke out his Cause, and I leave them as Fictions, that by the Consequence of Things, contradict themselves, and need no Reply.

Now let us see his Logick.---- "None of which (says he) could have happen'd, if we had stuck to our first Scheme. Monstrous Absurdity! what not the Bishop of *Lubeck* dye, and the *Holsteineer's* Dispute with the *Dane* about the Succession? What not the King of *Prussia* claim his Part in the Estate of the late King *William*? Not the *French* Intrigue with the Northern Princes, nor the *Hungarians*, have continu'd in Arms? for Success they have had none: None of all these Things have happen'd, if the Duke of *Marlbrough* had stood his Ground on the *Moselle*! this is very strange, and if form'd into an Argument, would hang very ill together. But

But to come to the next Branch of his Argument, there I shall tell him with a little more Reason, not what would not have happen'd, but really what would. As 1st. *Leige*, and its whole Principality had been lost, *Maestrich't* besieg'd, and by Consequence taken, the Dutch Frontiers insulted, and at the Mercy of 60000 Men, with no Army to defend it; for all the Infantry Monsieur *Averquerque* had, would not have been sufficient to have Garrison'd their Frontiers: Indeed the Difference between the *Prussian* and the *Dutch*, and sending Troops to joyn the *Swede*, might have been prevented, for they would both have had other Work; the one, to defend his Dutchy of *Cleve*; and the other, to take Care of the Capitals of their Provinces.

And this leads me, to put the Case in a true Light, which will unriddle all this Mystery, and expose the wretched Politicks of these Men.

The Question is not, Whether the *Germans* were a coming or no? Or, Whether Prince *Lewis* was too backward? but did they join in the Numbers concerted? Supply'd for Action, and Time enough to enable the Duke of *Marlborough*, as his Grace had concerted, to push the *French* with Advantage, and to force them to alter their Measures on the *Maes*, and send Detachment to the *Moselle*, or to enable his Grace to have made such Detachments as should have made Monsieur *Averquerque* a Match for the Duke of *Bavaria*?

If this was not done, 'tis nothing to us where the Fault lay as to the present Case; but 'tis plain, the Retreat does not lye at the Duke of *Marborough's* Door, any more than the *Palatine General's* abandoning *Treves*, and Burning the Magazine can be laid to his Charge, which I doubt not, had he been at his Grace's Dispose should have cost him his Head.

But says this Wise Statesman, he might have stood his Ground in Spight of the *Mareschal Villars* with that Army he had; Excellent Politicks! who doubts it? And had his Grace been touch't with *French* Counsels, as is afterwards horridly suggested, he had certainly stood his Ground; and from

from the little Knowledge I have of the *French King's* Sagacity, that Prudent Monarch would have given him Four Millions of Livres to gratifie the *Root of all Evil*, with which this Gentleman reproaches him, on Condition to have staid on the *Moselle*; and my Reason is short.

1. Because he would have rais'd trebble that Sum in Contributious upon the *Dutch* and *Prussian* in the mean Time, besides perhaps penetrating into the Bowels of their Country, and bidding fair for their Destruction; for my Part in a fair State of the Successes, that Army might have made on the *Dutch*, with no Army in the Field to oppose them, for that would have been the Case; I would have compounded with them for *Maestrich* and *Nimeguen*, and whether the Conquest of the last would have given them Leave to have spread their Troops by way of Contribution; I leave to the Inhabitants of *Utrecht* one Way, and *Overysfel* another Way to determine.

Here had been fine Work indeed, and such as I doubt not, our Gentlemen would have been very well pleas'd with, and the *Dutch* themselves soon saw this, as is plain by the pressing Instances they made to his Grace to countermarch and come to save them.

Now from this let us come to the Justice of Things, The Duke has to his Grace's Immortal Honour, and to the Honour of his Country, the Command of the *Dutch* as well as *English* Army, he is *their* General as well as *our* General; would it have been reasonable when the *Dutch* found themselves invaded by a powerful Enemy, and send to their own General to bring their own Troops to their Assistance, that he should refuse to come; would not every General Officer under him, that had in a Council of War voted to have refus'd, been a Traytor to his Country? Was it not their Duty and his Duty, to take Care of that Country that paid and employ'd them; and whose Servants they were? What wretched Priest's Policy is this, that would have had the Duke stood his Ground, tho' in no Condition; for Want of the *German's* Assistance to act Offensively, and suffer the *Dutch* to be ruin'd and over-run, while he commanded their Army that should defend them.

Farther

Farther, for the Reason of the Case, who was it fit the Duke should Expose? The *Germans* who had expos'd him, and who were not in a Condition, for want of Supplies to act; or, the *Dutch* who had done their Part Honourably, parted with their Army from Home, to joyn in concerted Measures with their Confederates, had March'd 160 Miles, and fac'd the Enemy, before the other were in Condition to appear.

Had our Author offer'd these Reasons to his pretended Objections, he would have clear'd himself of being the Objector, forming the Cavil first; and then pretending not to know what to say to it; nor could he have been tax'd with such Folly, as to pretend to be surpriz'd with an Objections, which every Boy of ten Years old, that has but read the Account of these Things, might have answer'd.

The Question is not here about Prince *Lewis's* Conduct; I see no Reason to object against that Prince, or why the Diet of the Empire should not declare him *Generalissimo*; the after Conduct of that Prince clears him of all Suspicion of Correspondence with the Enemy; whether Affairs on that side would not have been mended sooner, if that Honour had been confer'd sooner, I will not determine; but all this, let it lay the Miscarriage where it will, serves but to assist in clearing up the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which indeed requires this Vindication, more to Expose the Empty and Weak Efforts of an Expiring Party to renew their Cause, than to open any Body's Eyes to the Cleanness of his Character, which is approv'd by the Confession of his worst Enemies abroad, and the Universal Applause of all the Confederacy.

We have now four Pages spent in a most Labour'd Slander upon the Duke, in the Action of *Overyſche*, wherein this Gentleman taking quite different Steps from my Lord *H—sham*, and with much more Malice, would insinuate that the Duke had really no Intent to Fight the *French* at all, but to bring the Army on pretence of Fighting, to some such Exigence as should make the *Dutch* Deputies refuse to Fight, give the Duke Cause to complain, and open the Door to a large, or more unlimited Command in the Army.

E

Now

Now tho' this is a far-fetch't, unprov'd and improbable Suggestion, yet the following Clause is so horrid, that nothing but a Spirit of Envy and Detraction can possibly form in the Thoughts; viz. That his Grace should cover this Command in the Army, with a Design to enable him and countenance him, in making an advantagious Bargain with *France*, by selling them a Peace, to the inconceivable Loss and Detriment of his own Country and the Confederates.

This black Suggestion is so directly of the Devil, and so maliciously inferr'd, that not the worst Enemy his Grace ever yet had, nor the best Advocates for this Cause ever yet had Gall enough to invent, or Front enough to advance to the World; and I cannot but think, 'tis Vindication enough to the Duke of *Marlborough* to expose this Horrid Slander to the World.

To tell us, a General, who having but the last Year been trusted with the Power of the whole Confederacy, and commanded absolutely two of the Greatest Men in the World, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; that commanded the United Armies of the *Empire*, *England*, *Holland*, *Prussia* and *Hessia*, that having an Uncontroul'd Power, exercis'd that Power with the Utmost Fidelity, Valour and Success against the *French*; should from a Prince of such Conduct and Faithfulness, be in one Year descended to the Meaness of a Mercenary Traytor, that seeks an Absolute Command to sell his Country to the *French*.

What horrid Insinuations are these! Now let us see their Support: No Wonder he that form'd such a Slander breaks in upon his Truth to uphold it, and flies to a Refuge of L---s to make it out.

To make this probable, the Duke is tax'd with being in Private with his Prisoner Monsieur *D' Alegre*, and with great Intimacy with *Don Pedro De Ronquillo* the *Spaniard*.

I shall only say to these, 1st. That neither of these Things are prov'd. And, 2^{dly}. That I am credibly inform'd both are false, and that his Grace never admitted the least Privacy with either of these Persons, or ever discoursed them without such Witnesses present, as are more than sufficient to vindicate his Honour against forty such Calumniators as these;

these ; and if *this be so*, as I have good Reason to believe, The Wisdom and Prudence of the Duke is very conspicuous, in so happily Guarding himself against the Private and Clandestine Attempts of Invincible Prejudice.

But what can secure Men of Vertue and Character from the Blasts of Envy and Party-Malice, that in one Book, and in the same Page, can charge him with *Protracting the War*, and at the same Time designing a *Clandestine Peace*; the Incongruity and Inconsistency of which, is a Demonstration of their inveterate, but ill-concerted Spleen.

No General, like his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, has been so much for pushing the *French* to fight, as *the Only Way to deal with them*, and to bring the War to a Speedy Conclusion; and to charge a General with *Protracting the War*, that is always for Fighting, is just Arguing from Contraries, and Choosing a Reason for it, that was the only Reason against it ; but to such Methods they will always be driven, who attempt to oppose Demonstrations, and to eclipse the Glory that by a Channel of great Actions is illustrated so many Ways, as makes it impossible to be fully'd by Slander and Reproach.

But we cannot end here, his Grace is charg'd in so many various Ways, and by so many Vulcano's and Eruptions of this Infernal Spirit, that the most shining Actions of his Life are pointed out as Plots against his Country; and 'tis Matter of Wonder to me, that they did not bring the *Battel of Blenheim* into the Number, as they had Publickly design'd to do *the March* of the Troops unto the *Danube*, had not the Success of that Battel baulk't all their Designs, and made them *asham'd to own* what they Openly threaten'd him with before.

Generals of Armies in the common ordinary Course of Things, when the *Hurries of the Campaign*, the Fatigues and Hazards of the Field are over, and the Troops gone into Quarters, have also *their Recess*, and retire to their Respective Courts and Countries ; even Prince *Eugene* of Savoy, the most Active of all the Foreign Generals of the Confederacy, either you have him in his Head Quarters, or gone from the Army to *Vienna* ; all the Interval of Action the Dutch General

come to the *Hague*, the Prince of *Hesse* to *Cassel*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* is to be found at *Rastadt* seven Months in the Year.

Nay, even the *Vigilant French* are found at *Versailles*, and no sooner is the Campaign at a full Stop, but all the Marshals of the several Armies are found at Court; this Practice has been *such an Establish'd Custom*, that the Seat of War has seldom been so remote as to prevent it, 'till the *New Turn of Affairs*, of which I noted before, that it has oblig'd the *French* to take their Measures from the Confederates; has also kept the *D. De Vendosme* in *Italy*, nay, and in the Field too, almost two Winters together.

But among all the Men of Action now in the World, the Duke of *Marlborough* appears to be the only Man, of whom it is to be said, *He is allow'd no Rest*; the Calms and Intervals of Action are deny'd to him, the Broils of the Great Men, the Piques and Ceremonies of Princes, the Brigues and Cabals of Parties in Foreign Courts as well as at Home, call him every Where by his Presence and Prudence, to quench *Rising Flames*, prevent in their Beginnings *Trifles* breaking out into *Feuds*, and Insignificant Niceties interrupting the *Currency* of Publick Matters.

No sooner is the Prospect of Action over, nay, even before the Armies are separated, he is call'd away to the remotest Angles of the *Confederacy*; the General Concert of Affairs depends upon him; 'Tis he, that helps forward the Imperial Preparations; By his Advice, they use Lenity instead of Rigour to the *Bavarian Boors*, and quell an Insurrection by that Temper and Moderation, which with so much Success he had practis'd at home, which by other Steps might have endanger'd the whole Empire.

He prevails with the Imperial Court, even in the Midst of Victories, to make Concessions to the *Hungarians*, and offer Terms to a People obstinate in rejecting them; he engages them to recruit, and supply their Armies in *Italy* too often abandon'd, and solicits Encouragement to a Prince, than whom none ever better deserv'd to be supported, and who if not now succour'd, must have quitted *Italy* to the superiour *French*.

From thence he flies to the Court of *Prussia*, removes Difficulties, renews Treaties, concerts Measures, disperses Jealousies, establishes Princes, and is gone before other Envoys can have settled Preliminaries.

At the Hague we find him dispersing the Feuds of Princes, regulating Quarters of Troops, that they may be at Hand for Action, the Circles break in upon their Customs, to oblige *so Great an Intercessor*. At his powerful Solicitations, the *Electör Palatine* parts with a whole Army for a Service, where even the Troops themselves care not to serve.

Thus at *Vienna*, at *Berlin*, at *Dusseldorp*, in less than six Weeks Time, he raises 20000 Men to back Prince *Eugene*, and ransom the oppressed Duke of *Savoy* from Difficulties, any Prince in *Europe* but he, would have sunk under before now.

How many less visible, tho' not less necessary Negotiations, were the Fruits of *that Journey* I leave to the Issues of Time, only must say, that he who either by Ignorance, *which as it must be wilful is criminal*; or Envy, can censure such a Laborious, *Invincible Diligence*, such a Dispatch, such a Fatigue, as an Effect of Vanity or Covetousness, must at the same time, *make a Satyr* on all the Princes of *Christendome*, who universally pay a profound Deference to the Wonders of his Conduct; and in the Respects shown him by the *Magnificence of their Presents*, raise as great a Panegyrick upon their own Justice and Discerning, as upon his Personal Merit.

Nor did I ever see *Malice pull off its Mask so freely*, as in the Vileness and Weakness of such a Suggestion, that a Person rais'd to such a Degree, and that has so many other Ways to gratifie what he calls the *Root of all Evil*, should take a Journey of above 2000 Miles with so Mechanick a Design, as to collect the Bounty of several Princes, which had he carry'd no personal Merit, but the Character of his Employment, must have been very doubtful in Number, and bear no Proportion in Value to the Difficulties of the Undertaking.

But *Malice goes always with its Mouth open*, and pursuing Vertue, is never put so into Fits of Raving and Lunacy, as where the Merit of the Object, is of a Magnitude too great to be reach'd by its utmost Efforts; Then it grows senseless and distracted, exposes the Design, and becomes the Contempt of the World.

From the Duke, we must trace him in his Chain of Slander, and see him Unman himself to fall upon the Sex, and Madam the Dutches in very good Company, no less than the Queen Herself, must stand the Dirt of his Pen; to which I shall say nothing but this, *Eye, eye, Mr. Stephens, MEDDLE WITH THE WOMEN!* *that should have been below your Breeding, and the Behaviour very much disgraces your*

Now we find this Gentleman removing his Attack, and the next Man of Merit he falls upon, is Mr. *Secretary Harley*; and tho' in Truth, he has the Misfortune to find *nothing to his Purpose here*, yet there never shall be a Case, where a Man in such a Design shall have *nothing to say*; whether to his own purpose, or to his Adversarys; and I cannot but observe here, how naturally the very Methods he has taken to blacken this Gentleman, if he could, even by his own way of Arguing; is the best Vindication any Man could have made for him in such a Case.

The first Charge against this Gentleman is, that *the Memorial took no Notice of him* from whence this Author advances, that they were sure of his Friendship, and he must, one time or other, be of a Party with them, because they had not disoblig'd him.

This is both a Barbarous, and a Ridiculous way of Arguing; it had been much more honest and fair to conclude, that because they said nothing, *they had nothing to say*; since that warm Libel miss'd no Body they could form any thing against, tho' much higher and lower than this Gentleman.

Had he happen'd to say, they car'd not to bring to Remembrance, the Man, who having out-shot them in their own Bow, had push'd them upon those Follies and Extravagances, which at the same time that they ruin'd their Cause, expos'd their Politicks, turn'd 'em off the Stage, and made Fools of 'em too.

Had he happen'd to say, that Great States-man handed them on to their Occasional Bills, Tackings, Dangerous Experiments, &c. and seeing beyond their Reach, drove them like *Solomon's Fool*, to the Correction of the Stocks, and made their Fury their Destruction?

These had been fairer Suggestions for their saying nothing of him in the Memorial, than any this Author makes, and may be subjoyn'd to a great many more, which are as useful in the Consequence as the Moral.

Why else do these Gentlemen complain of being betray'd, and that he has betray'd both Partys; that he has not betray'd the Whigs, the Consequence, and his present Services demonstrate; but pray Gentlemen what did he betray you in?

Was it, that when he had prevail'd upon you to do your Duty, *viz.* to recognize the Rites of the People, which you comply'd with, not by Inclination, but as you thought it was an insulting your Prince; when you afterwards address'd the Queen to extend Her Prerogative, he would not follow; ----- Was it, that when you thought him your own, and expected him to joyn in betraying your Country, invading the Rights of the People, and persecuting the Dissenters, he refus'd you? If these are the Betrayings of the Party, we are content; if not, it had been infinitely obliging, as well as just, if this Gentleman had told us in what he betray'd them.

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As to the other Party, how are they betray'd? We find him in the Ministry and the Dissenters safe, their Toleration secur'd, their Liberties unbroken, and the whole Party easy; how are they betray'd?

But he has betray'd those Persons that trusted him with their Complaints, against some of the Chief Ministers, by his Faint and Partial Attacks.

This is a Dark Saying, 1st. It remains unprov'd, that their Complaints would bear more warm Attacks, for weak and trifling Accusations are no Novelties in this Age; and if all Men are betray'd, whose frivolous Charges are not vigorously push'd on, according to the warmth of their own misguided Passions? All wise Men must betray some people of every Party.

These are the Extreams he hated of every side, and so I come to my Author again.

This Gentleman *always hated the Extreams of all Partys*, and therefore says our Author, *is extreamly hated of all Partys.*-----

And so shall every Man be hated that opposes the Extreams of Partys, and yet these *Extreams of all Partys* are the only Things dangerous to this Nation's Prosperity; the High-flying mad Men of the Age hate this Gentleman no doubt of it, and so they do every wise and honest Men besides; and a wise Man *would be hated by such*; for to what end can a Man desire to be valu'd by the Enemies of his Country?

This therefore, that our Author designs as a Satyr upon this Gentleman, is really the Greatest Panegyrick upon his Conduct that could have been made; and no Man that will pursue the Interest of England, unbiass'd by Partys, but shall in their turn be hated, censur'd and abandon'd by all Partys.

➤ Had Mr. Stephens descended to Particulars with this Gentleman, and told the World when any thing for the publick Good, for the Peoples Liberties, for the National Interest, was opposed by him, then it indeed might have been needful to have examin'd his Character, in order to vindicate him; but if every Law for the publick Good, if Tolerations, if Acts of Securities, Abjurations, and Settlements, if Protestant Succession, if Recognition of Rights of the People, if all these have had his Affirmatives, if all your Dangerous Experiments, Occasional Bills, Tackings, &c, owe their Destruction to his Conduct, I would have all Men of Conduct and Justice, consider before they venture to mistake, and censure their Friends among their Enemies.

Partys in England are not always pleas'd when they are serv'd, and unless they are serv'd their own way, which may be sometimes to their Ruine, they will not be convinc'd they were serv'd at all: Providence it self, takes such Measures frequently in his Government of this World, to bring about the greatest Deliverances to a Nation; and we need not go far back, to remem-

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ber how we thought our selves entirely ruin'd in the late Reign, under the Fears of Popery and Arbitrary Power, -----what Censures, what Characters, what Reproaches, in their turn did all Partys bestow upon the Lord S-----land, and yet without him that Revolution had never happen'd, *King James* had never been precipitated upon those Measures, that overthrew the whole Fa-brick of his Government, *Popery* had by slow Marches, moderate Measures, and wary Counsels, *crept insensibly upon the Nation*, and that Moderation, that is now our Safety, would then have been our Destruction, and yet to this Day no Man has a good Word for my Lord S-----land.

Tis very hard, that he must make a Sacrifice of his Common Reputation, that will serve such a People as we are; had not somebody led a party by the ----- into the *Wilderness of the Nations Rights*, and there made them blindly build what they could *never after pull down*; they had not Governed the State in such a Confused manner when they came into the Chair, but they found themselves so hamper'd with Laws, and *some of them of their own making too*, that it put them out of their Measures, drove them to Distractions, and State Lunacies, 'till the Queen was forc't to dismiss them from the publick Administration, to save us all from a general Shipwrack; and what the Consequence will be, any body may guess at; they hate the Instrument that drew them in to be honest, and got them to *lock the Door* so fast against Tyrannick Excursions, that when they had the *Key in their own Hands*, they found it Overshot, and could never open it but by the *Hammers and Wedges* of Direct Invasion, and that made such a Noise it wak't the People, they cryed *Thieves*; and wak'd the Queen. The Rogues were turn'd out of Doors, and all has been quiet since.

Immediately came Invectives, Lampoons, Sermons, Memorials, Letters, and Innumerable Pamphlets, to Cry out upon the Queen, and Her Ministry, for turning these State *Thieves* out of Doors and taking honest Men in; and why should this be strange to us, It has ever been so in all Ages; *when honest men Rule, Knaves are Male-content*, they complain of Mismannagement, Exorbitant Gains, suggest Crimes, rail and make a Noise, the Business is *they want to get in*, they want the Profits, the Honours, the Places, and Advantages, and then their Mouths would be stopt, and till then Clamour and Buffoonry must be Expected.

As to this Authors Passion, his ill Language, his Dashes, I see nothing in them, but what amounts to calling *Rogue and Rascal*; a way of Arguing, which as it ought to have been below his Character to practise is below, any wise Man's Notice.

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CONCLUSION

TO THE MINISTERS of STATE.

Right Honourable,

THE Author of these Sheets humbly asks your Honours Pardon, for attempting to Vindicate a Conduct already so Conspicuous to the World, that the Malice of Opposers must appear even in their opposing it.

The just value every True English Protestant has for the Persons, *as well as Satisfaction in the Measures*, taken in the present Administration, needs no Rhetorick or Artifice of Words to set it off: But there are some Men in the World, and I presume, always were so, of whom the wise Man gives us that very Nice Direction, *ANSWER, AND ANSWER NOT.*

These must be sometimes taken Notice of, not only that they may not be Wise in their own Conceit, but that they may not deceive other Weak Men like themselves, and bring Snares upon honest People, whose want of Meaning subjects them to the Subtilties of a Party, and prompts them to do Ignorantly the Mischief they would avoid.

These Sheets then, while they seem to clear up the Aspersions cast upon the Dignity and Honour of Her Majesty's most Faithful Servants, and the Nation's Best Friends, are not to signify, that your Actions want the poor Efforts of Words and Arguments, to explain or defend them, but to remove all those

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and Coverings, that the false Glosses, cunning Insinuations, and malicious Suggestions of designing Men, have prevail'd over the Judgments, and discerning Faculties of the Ignorant.

Our Actions stand in need of no Vindications; and if any true Understanding is to be found in the Nation concerning you, this occasion'd by the wilful Darkness of their Judgments, who resist Demonstrations: True Merit (like a handsome Face) requires no Aid from the Painter's flattering Colours, it only wants him to show his Skill in making it a true Likeness: To write Panegyricks on your Management, requires the Historian, not the Poet; a Faithful Relator, not a Flourishing Orator; and therefore the humble Author covets, in these Sheets, to set your Actions in a true Light, that they may be seen as they are; than which no greater Honour can be done you, nor a greater Kindness to the Reader, since 'tis enough to compleat the Glory of your Families, to have Posterity know you as you really are, unfully'd with the Dirt of Envy, or undaub'd with the Oyl of Praise.

But the Reason of this Address (at the Conclusion of these Sheets) is to be found more particularly in an Humble Zeal of their Author, for the Publick Good; and if that Zeal prompts him to an Officious Application to your Honours, which may seem too singular, he humbly asks your Pardon, since he presumes there are no sincere Protestants in this Nation that are sensible of the true State of our Affairs, but will joyn in a most Humble Address to your Honours, that you would not lay this Sin to the Nation's Charge; and that you would not be discourag'd by the ill Treatment you find from a Thankless and Ungrateful Generation, nor provok'd by the Unkindness of the Times, to cease the Vigilant Pursuit of the Nation's Safety, and the Queen's Glory.

The Protestant Religion, *may it please your Honours*, and the Numerous Throng of worthy Professors of it, either in the Church of England, or otherwise; the Queen, a Glorious Mistress, that the best Men think it an Honour to serve: The far greater Part, and by much the most Illustrious of the Nobility.

ty: The Gentry, a few; *poysen'd with Party-Prejudice excepted*.
 Universally the common People untainted with the Influence
 of Party-Strife, have no hand in these Calumnies.

Nor is the Church of *England*, however unhappily some
 of her Clergy are tainted with the Mischief of Party-Manage-
 ment, or however one of her Clergy has been drawn in, to dip
 his weak Pen in Slander and Reproach, and to suffer himself to
 personate what, 'tis but too plain, was not his own Design;
 ----The Church therefore as such, has no hand in these Follies,
 and still solicites your Honours for your Powerful Patronage a-
 gainst foreign Invasion of Popery, French Government, Dome-
 stic Invasion of Tyranny, and Persecution Principles.

Your Merit makes daily Converts among wise Men; and
 they that Reason can reduce, daily submit to the Conquest of
 Demonstrations. Victories abroad, Difficult Negotiations Ma-
 ster'd and Concluded, Currency of Cash, and punctual Pay-
 ments amidst a general Scarcity of Coyn, swift and faithful In-
 telligence of other's Affairs, and secret Conduct of our own:
 These are Things cannot but subdue Envy it self, and reduce
 even those that are unwilling to be convinc'd.

Let nothing therefore discourage your Honours in the faith-
 ful and vigorous Pursuit of those glorious Things you have so
 happily begun, till you obtain the great End of all these Dis-
 orders and Confusions, *Truth, Peace, and Liberty*: These are
 the Sum of the Queen's Designs, your own Undertakings, and
 all honest Men's Desires.

What, tho' Malecontent *Quondam* Statesmen look pale and
 yellow; Big, both with Envy and Jealousy, they strive to raise
 Clamours, debauch ignorant unwary Members, push at di-
 viding Projects, and try all the little, low, and dishonourable
 Methods, to dishonour and defame you.

What! tho' M-----rs write Memorials, Parsons write Rail-
 ing Accusations, Divines turn Callumniators, and Tools work
 their own Ruin to gratify a Party: All these Things will fall to
 the Ground, and be trampled under the Feet of a Glory rais'd
 on the true Foundation of Merit, and Zeal for the Service of
 the Queen and Country.

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The Noble Union of your Actions being built on a Truth of Design, will never shake with the fruitless Gust of Party-Storms: This Nation will never let such Men fall under the Feet of Envy, whose true and successful Endeavours are constantly aim'd at the Publick Safety.

Henry. the III^d. of France, when banish'd by the Rebellious Parisians, and treated in a most Villainous Manner by the Clergy, and the Rabble, he sent to the K. of *Navarr*, to come to his Assistance; at their first Enterview express'd himself with great Concern at the barbarous Usage he met with, particularly from the Clergy, to whom he had been especially obliging; The K. of *Navarr* reply'd, *Sir, Be not concern'd, let us March; your Majesty has nothing to do but to Conquer.*

Pardon the Allusion; your Honours have nothing to do, but to pursue the happy Measures you have taken to reduce the Enemy; do but conquer, all these Things will dye of themselves; Malice will run her self out of Breath, if these Men could sour your Tempers, and turn your Resolutions, cool your Zeal, and lessen your Affections for the Publick Good, and for the Safety of Her Majesty's Interest; they would have their End, and would quickly find other Malecontents to Calluminate you, and call you Conspirators against your Country.

It is therefore with a pardonable Presumption, an humble Author ventures to say, All good Men are humble Solicitors to your Honours, that you would neither be discourag'd or provok'd by these Sons of Ingratitude, that nothing may remove you from the steady Resolutions you have hitherto pursu'd, for the Glory of our Sovereign, the Safety of the Protestant Religion, the Prosperity of our Commerce, and the Liberty of *England*.

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